

# THE PRESIDENT'S PAN-AMERICAN DOCTRINE GETS STRONG APPROVAL

International Law Section of  
Scientific Congress Heartily  
Greets Effort to Solidify  
Western Republics.

## NATIONS SHOULD MAKE COMMON DEFENSE CAUSE

Lansing Suggests That Steps  
Be Taken to Clearly Define  
Rights of Neutrals in Time  
of War.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, Jan. 5.—Formal approval of President Wilson's reference to the Monroe doctrine and Pan-Americanism was voted today by the international law section of the Pan-American Scientific congress. A resolution adopted for presentation to the executive committee of the congress characterized the president's utterances as "a true definition of Pan-Americanism."

"The second Pan-American Scientific congress applauds the declaration made by the Honorable President Wilson in his message of December 7 to congress, explaining and amplifying the Monroe doctrine, because it regards them as a true definition of Pan-Americanism."

The president in the address referred to proclaimed a duty on the part of the United States to prepare for the defense not only of its own rights, but of those with whom it had made common cause, and spoke of the evolution of the Monroe doctrine into "a full and honorable association of partners between ourselves and neighbors in the interest of all America, north and south."

An alliance of American nations to protect their neutral rights during the present war was urged in a paper read by Prof. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania.

A suggestion by Secretary of State Lansing to the new institute of international law that it discuss neutrality laws with the idea of securing clearer definition and greater uniformity, was referred to a committee instructed to report Friday.

## GERMAN ARMED SHIP SUNK IN AFRICA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, Jan. 5 (7:45 p. m.).—The German armed steamer Kinsman surrendered on December 26 to the British naval expedition on Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. It was announced in an official statement tonight.

"The action lasted ten minutes," adds the statement. "All the German officers were killed and the steamer in a sinking condition, was brought into port."

## RUSSIANS DOMINATE BUKOWINA CAPITAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, Jan. 5 (11:36 a. m.).—While the fate of Czernowitz is obscured it appears that the Russians dominate the Bukovina capital. The town itself is not of strategic value except for resources. Its fall is likely to have greater political than military significance, as a success by the Russians would be likely to have an effect on Rumania.

## The Day in Congress

### SENATE.

Met at noon.  
Lands Committee worked on the water power leasing bill.  
Republican senators assailed the administration for failure to warn Americans not to sail on belligerent merchant ships.

Adjourned at 3:26 p. m. to noon Thursday.

### HOUSE.

Met at noon.  
Representative Humphrey, republican of Washington, attacked tariff, attributing prosperity solely to the war.

## TYPHUS SCOURGE IN MEXICO DIMINISHES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, Jan. 5.—Typhus cases in Mexico City and its suburbs which during December totaled 3,214, now have been reduced to about 2,500, according to official advices today to the Mexican embassy. Deaths from the disease in the city proper, the records show, decreased from 401 in November to 305 in December, although there was a decrease during the latter month in the number of cases.

"The material decrease in the death rate, regardless of the fact that the number of cases increased," says a statement issued by the embassy, "is significant of the strenuous efforts being put forth to furnish better medical treatment. Restrictive measures on the part of the medical and sanitary corps has successfully confined the disease almost wholly to the very low class of citizens."

The American consul at Piedras Negras reported today that many Americans attracted to Mexico by published reports that laborers were needed now were practically destitute, most of them lacking even funds sufficient to return to the United States.

## SMALLPOX OUTBREAK REPORTED IN SONORA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 5.—An outbreak of smallpox has resulted in a quarantine of Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, according to advices received here today. Several hundred cases have been reported, with a high rate of mortality.

A special dispatch from Nogales, said that three priests who arrived there from Hermosillo reported that there was no chance of church property being restored. They declared that the cathedral of Hermosillo was now being used as a dance hall.

A vigorous campaign against the Broncho Yaqui Indians is now under way in Sonora, according to Carranza officials at Agua Prieta.

## PROSPERITY NOW GENERAL OVER WHOLE COUNTRY

Reports From Twelve Federal  
Reserve Banks Show Business  
Is Reaching Proportions  
Heretofore Unknown.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, Jan. 5.—Continued business improvement over the country generally is reflected in monthly reports from the twelve federal reserve districts, made public tonight by the federal reserve board.

Improvement in the Boston district has continued with "renewed vigor," says the report from that district. The upward trend, starting in lines affected by emergency war orders, now has spread into business in general.

"Better than it has been for a long time,"

Trade in the New York district reported as unusually active.

Philadelphia reported general business conditions in the district still improving with banks declaring the outlook most promising. Requirements of steel buyers in the Cleveland district were reported as great enough to insure that the entire year's output would be taken care of.

General activity and expansion in all lines was reported from the Atlanta district and sound and permanent prosperity predicted for 1916.

Chicago reported general improvement in business and manufacturing with manufacturers and retailers and wholesalers doing business on an "even more than normal basis."

Prospects throughout the St. Louis district were declared to be excellent in virtually every industry.

The outlook for 1916 in the Minneapolis district was reported as excellent. Kansas City reported that probably at no time in the history of the district had wholesale trade been so active and satisfactory.

Unprecedented sales are being made by jobbers, and collections are far above the average. There had been a general movement of heat to the district, but the quality was somewhat disappointing the price more than offset that.

Railroads in the district are using practically all their full rolling and motive equipment.

Lumber and oil industries are unusually active in the Dallas district with increased prices that give promise of permanency.

Leading railroads in the San Francisco district report record earnings and are buying stock freely with a good effect on the lumber business.

## NEW HAVEN PROSECUTION POLITICAL, IS CHARGE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
New York, Jan. 5.—The present administration at Washington was denounced today during the final summing up of counsel for the defense for starting the prosecution against the eleven former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad on trial for alleged criminal conspiracy to violate the Sherman law.

## CONSCRIPTION IS DENOUNCED AS PRUSSIANISM IN WORST FORM

Sir John Simon, Who Has Resigned From Asquith Cabinet, Makes Severe Speech in House of Commons.

## PREMIER INTRODUCES BILL FOR COMPULSION

Declares Young, Unmarried Men Must Take Their Share in Defense of Assailed British Nation.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, Jan. 5 (4:45 p. m.).—Sir John Simon, whose resignation as home secretary was announced yesterday, made a speech in the house of commons today in which, after expressing regret that he had found it necessary to sever his relations with Premier Asquith, he pleaded for rejection of the compulsory service bill.

When the national register was given a pledge that he had nothing to do with compulsion.

The present bill, Sir John said, represented legislation first, and inquiry afterwards.

"Voluntarism is a birthright of the nation," he continued. "Let the government be sure that they are getting a mass of pot-luck they are getting a square meal."

Sir John denied that the facts justified the assertion that young men had refused to pay their debt to the country.

"Do not let us pay Prussianism the compliment of initiating the worst of its institutions."

Under the terms of the compulsory military service bill, introduced in the house of commons today, all males between the ages of 18 and 41 who are bachelors or widowers with no children dependent on them, are liable for military service.

Ireland is excluded from the terms of the measure.

The largest assemblage of members since the war began faced the speaker today.

The speaker said no case had been made out for general compulsion, and that the bill he was introducing could be supported by those opposed to conscription.

Mr. Asquith opened his address with an analysis of the figures in the Derby report.

He said that during the Derby campaign nearly 2,000,000 men had offered their services. Even deducting those rejected on the ground of physical disability, the total was still in excess of 2,500,000.

"These are wonderful, encouraging figures," the premier continued. "They ought to convince both our allies and our enemies that the people of this country have their hearts in the war."

## What the Report Shows.

The Earl of Derby's report on his campaign, which began October 23 and ended December 11, explains why the cabinet found it necessary to bring forward a measure for compulsory enlistment of unmarried men. More than 2,500,000 men in England, Scotland and Wales enrolled themselves, but after those engaged in industry, agriculture or other occupations which have been winnowed out about 1,100,000 available men to bear arms remain. But there are 450,000 unmarried men who failed to come forward and the government will now attempt to redeem Premier Asquith's pledge that the nation should not be called out as long as a considerable fraction of unmarried men held back.

In his report, which is addressed to Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, the Earl of Derby says:

"Many difficulties have been met with, but the chief difficulty has been the unreliability of starting, as distinguishing between those who should and those who should not be taken for the army. Instead of starting being an assistance it has been a distinct hindrance to the cause."

## Unusual Treatment.

"Another obstacle to recruiting has been the unusual treatment of individuals. Parents and relations, especially, cannot understand why their sons, husbands or brothers should join while other young men had back and secure lucrative employment at home. Apart from the number of men who have actually enlisted and attested there are many who have promised to enlist when 'so and so' has also promised to go. There may be a number of men who make this answer as an excuse. But that it is genuine in a very large number of cases and is accentuated by bad starting there is no reason to doubt."

## Courage Not Lacking.

"The canvass shows very distinctly that it is not want of courage that is keeping men back nor is there the slightest sign but that the country as a whole is determined to see the prime minister in his pledge made at the Guild hall on November 9, 1914, regarding the calling out of married men as it was when the pledge was made. There is an abundance of evidence of determination to see the war through to a successful conclusion."

(Signed) "DERBY."

The foregoing is dated December 12. In a supplementary report made on December 26, the Earl of Derby says:

prove as satisfactory as I could have wished. Owing to the great rush of recruits it was impossible in many cases to have more than the most perfunctory medical examination and the numerous men who will be rejected when the various groups are called up and subjected to proper examination must be very large; the number of men actually unexamined, both stated and unstated, being 925,455.

Mr. Asquith said he was unable after the latest possible hypothetical deduction to consider the number of unrecruited single men as anything but a substantial and even considerable amount. He said that Sir John Simon, whose resignation as home secretary was announced yesterday, thought the figures might be reduced to an inestimable quantity.

If he had shared this view, Mr. Asquith said, the present contingency would not have arisen, but he could not think that. The primary obligation was to keep faith at all costs with the married men.

## Certain Exemptions.

The prime minister said exemptions from service could be claimed under the terms of the bill on the same grounds as in the case of men attested under the Derby plan. The grounds of exemption include conscientious opposition to perform military service.

Other grounds for exemption, the premier said, included physical infirmities, the necessity to support dependent persons and the fact of being engaged on work of national importance.

The bill, Mr. Asquith continued, would be specific in reducing the number of the promise he had made publicly to married men. This pledge had been given at a time when overwhelming evidence had been submitted to him that married men who were willing and anxious to serve would be in short supply.

## Single Men Must Fight.

They needed to be reassured that, having regard for the circumstances and the business they were carrying on, they could count upon their term of service being postponed until the younger and single men had been called up. If assurance had not been given at that time there would have been danger that the whole recruiting campaign would break down.

"Where, then, should we be now?" he asked.

The premier added that if he were to be confronted with the same situation at the present time he would take precisely the same course. He would have received no protest against his pledge.

Although he had been a strong supporter of the system of voluntary service, Mr. Asquith declared he was convinced of the necessity of the compulsory bill, which he hoped would meet with general approval when its provisions were understood.

## What the Bill Provides.

The premier explained that the bill provided that unmarried men or widowers without dependent children who were between the ages of 18 and 41 and had no ground for exemption, in enlisting under the bill, should be deemed to have done their duty to the state just as though they had attested under the Derby plan. They would be deemed as having enlisted for the period of the war.

The act would come into force fourteen days after receiving royal assent and twenty-one days after that time would be allowed for the new enlistments. Territorial enlistment for home service come under the bill.

Speaking of the exemption of men who have conscientious objections to military service, Mr. Asquith pointed out that similar exemption had been made by Pitt in favor of the Quakers and said the circumstances under which it might be claimed had been shaped carefully.

A special tribunal to hear applications for exemptions would be set up by the government.

And an appeal tribunal also would be established. Finally, to prevent the possibility of any miscarriage, there would be a last appeal through the body set up in London under the Earl of Derby's plan.

## AMERICAN TIN SUPPLY TO COME FROM BOLIVIA

Heavy British Export Tax  
Causes Another Important  
Shift in Commerce to South  
America.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, Jan. 5.—A new informal negotiations with the Bolivian government have just culminated in commercial agreements which United States officials and smelting interests declare will revolutionize the tin industry in that country.

An announcement tonight by Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, tells of the establishment of the American Smelting and Refining company of a plant at Port Antonio, N. J., to smelt the Bolivian tin ore, expected now to take the place of block tin imports from the Straits Settlements.

This opens the way, Dr. Pratt said, to a plant at Port Antonio, N. J., to smelt the Bolivian tin ore, expected now to take the place of block tin imports from the Straits Settlements.

The plant, says in the United States consume half the tin output of the world. Heretofore 90 per cent of the tin supply has come from the Straits but a high export duty imposed by the British authorities forced American buyers to seek other sources.

Contracts have been signed for a great portion of the Bolivian tin production. Eventually, it is said, Bolivia can produce two-thirds of the amount of tin the United States now uses and all of this, it is intended, shall come to this country.

## HUERTA'S CONDITION MUCH IMPROVED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
El Paso, Tex., Jan. 5.—Dr. M. P. Schuster issued the following bulletin upon the condition of General Huerta at 3 o'clock this evening:

"The condition of General Victoriano Huerta is much improved. He has rested quite today. His pulse and temperature continue to be normal."

## EXPORTATION OF MUNITIONS IS TOPIC OF DEBATE IN UPPER HOUSE

Senators Works, Hitchcock and O'Gorman Strongly Condemn Sale of War Materials to Belligerents.

## LODGE AND REED ARE ARDENT DEFENDERS

California Statesman Says Embargo Would Result in Restoration of Peace; Other Critics.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, Jan. 5.—Bonds of restraint against public discussion of international relations of the United States incident to the European war were broken in the senate today and for more than an hour the session was enlivened by debate over the government's neutrality policy, exports of munitions, and travel by American citizens on belligerent owned ships.

## Party Lines Not Observed.

There was no division of the debate along party lines. Senator Jones, of Washington, republican, denounced as "unpatriotic" American citizens who imperiled the nation by taking passage on belligerent vessels.

Senator Works, of California, republican, asserted that the government of the United States was "hypocritically" claiming to be neutral when it was in fact participating in the war through the sale of munitions.

## Embargo on Arms Proposed.

Senator Lodge, ranking republican member of the foreign relations committee declared that to place an embargo on arms now would be worth more to Germany than a million men, that it would be a "grossly unequal act" and would, in fact, make the United States a "voluntary ally" of Germany.

Senators O'Gorman, of New York, and Hitchcock, of Nebraska, both democrats, urged the advisability of an embargo on munitions.

## O'Gorman at Old Game.

Senator O'Gorman also informed the senate that American Consul R. N. McNeely, who lost his life on the British liner Persia, and disregarded the advice of American Consul General Skinner at London that he make the journey to Aden on a Dutch vessel.

The discussion was precipitated when Senator Jones read a newspaper editorial urging American citizens to keep off belligerent ships and advising the president to proceed slowly in the present crisis, heeding the interest of 9,000,000 rather than that of a "doomed" merchant ship.

## Nelson Arouses Anger.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, republican, aroused Senator O'Gorman by asking whether Senator Jones regarded the death of McNeely as patriotic because he died for his country.

During the debate for most of the day the senate was divided into two camps. After the New York senator had explained that McNeely had declined to heed Consul General Skinner's advice to sail on a Dutch ship, Senator Works blazed the way to a general debate on the position of the United States in the war by declaring the American government was not neutral.

Asserting at the outset that the government was not neutral, Senator Works declared that the United States actually was participating in the war by the sale of munitions. Senator Reed, democrat, interrupted to ask:

"Does the senator not know that the first loan placed in this country after the war began was a loan of \$2,000,000 to Germany and that the loan was made without protest from him or any other citizen? Does the senator not know that Germany procured arms in this country as long as it was possible for her to get them?"

"That may all be true," Senator Works replied, "but that does not alter the situation."

## Reed States Situation.

"If it be true," continued Senator Reed, "that the markets of this country are free and open to Germany as well as to all other countries, and that this government does not distinguish between any belligerent nations then how can the senator say that this government has taken an impartial position?"

"It is impossible to get arms to Germany and I say it is morally wrong for this government to permit shipment of arms to any of the belligerents," Senator Works insisted. He added that his principal objection was based on a conviction that the United States was aiding in prolonging the war and the killing of men and that he would not only put an embargo on munitions but also on shipments of food and clothing to the armies of Europe.

## Lodge Takes Hand.

Senator Lodge, in upholding the position of the United States as to the shipment of munitions, engaged in a lengthy colloquy with Senators O'Gorman, Hitchcock and others.

"Your markets are open to all the world to buy," said Senator Lodge. "We have taken no action to prevent any belligerent or any one else from buying in our markets and we are at peace with the world. A condition has been created by this war which will not be normal."

## Summary of War News of Yesterday

Under a compulsory service bill introduced in the house of commons by Premier Asquith today, all males in Great Britain, Scotland and Wales, between 18 and 41 years of age, who are bachelors or widowers without dependent children, would be liable to military service. Ireland is excluded from the operation of the bill.

The fighting between the Russians and Austro-Hungarians in the region of Caernowita, Bukovina and northward at various points in eastern Galicia and Russia, continues the most sanguinary of any on the various war fronts. The results of these battles are still obscured by contradictory reports from the Vienna and Petrograd war correspondents, each of which claims success for its respective army.

No important events have taken place on the western line in France except the repulse by the French of a German attack in the region of Tihure.

On the Austro-Italian line a return of clear weather has brought about a renewal of the bombardments along the Isonzo front.

In central Africa British naval expedition on Lake Tanganyika brought about the surrender of the German armed steamer Kinsani, all the officers of which were killed.

## SUDDEN LACK OF BOOZE PUTS TEN IN HOSPITAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 5.—To care for ten patients who are suffering from sudden and complete loss of the source of liquor supply owing to the prohibition law, a special ward was fitted at the county hospital today. About twenty other persons are waiting for admission to the ward.

The sufferers from alcoholism were segregated owing to the noise they made.

## ADMINISTRATION WAITS DETAILS OF PERSIA CASE

Two Essential Points Must Be  
Cleared Up Before Policy of  
United States Can Be Formulated.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, Jan. 5.—Official details upon which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will decide the course of the United States in the crisis brought about by the sinking of the steamship Persia still were lacking tonight and in the absence of specific information, official Washington continued to view the situation with an open mind.

During a conference which lasted an hour today, the president and the secretary of state carefully considered the information as it had been received. While no announcement regarding the conference was made, it is known that the president will adhere to his position of taking no action until the full facts are before him.

During the day the state department sent additional instructions to its representative abroad urging haste in the gathering of information. Secretary Lansing made it clear that the department has received nothing which would tend to establish two most essential points, namely whether a torpedo sank the Persia and if so, the nationality of the submarine which fired it.

The senate committee on foreign relations will begin consideration of the situation Friday, Chairman Stone having called the meeting today. Members of the committee generally agreed tonight that the whole subject of the relations of the United States with the Persia case would be freely discussed. The majority of the committee is understood to look with favor upon the determination of the administration to proceed with the utmost caution.

Late today Secretary Lansing sent to the committee an accumulation of information bearing upon the attitude of Great Britain toward neutral shipping, called for in a resolution by Senator Hoke Smith and information regarding the negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare requested in an amendment offered by Senator Lodge.

It was reported also that all the information regarding the sinking of the Persia thus far received had been communicated to the committee. Members, however, declined to divulge the exact nature of the documents received from the state department or discuss their contents.

## FORD PARTY NOT TO SEE ANYTHING IN GERMANY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Copenhagen, Jan. 5 (via London, 11:30 p. m.).—The German consul general here has completed his inspection of the newspapers of the Ford peace party and details of the plans for the traveling through Germany to The Hague, were made public today.

The party will leave Copenhagen Friday on a special train, which is to be run at a high rate of speed.

At the German frontier the peace advocates will go under martial law. The train will be sealed and the blinds of the windows drawn when important points, including the Kiel canal, are passed.

At Hamburg all members of the party will be searched and their baggage will be examined. Any article to the possession of which objection is made, will be left behind. For this reason it will be necessary to leave all official records here for shipment by water to Stettin.

It is expected the party will reach The Hague Saturday.

## Fatal Epidemic in Cleveland.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Cleveland, Jan. 5.—Fifty-seven deaths from grippe and pneumonia have been reported in Cleveland in the last three days.

## RUSSIANS ARE SLOWLY DRIVING WEDGE THROUGH AUSTRO-GERMANS

Teutons Are Making Furious  
Assaults in Kolki Region to  
Prevent Break in Their  
Lines.

## BATTLE MUST GO ON FOR CONSIDERABLE TIME

British Labor Threatens to  
Resist Compulsory Service  
Should Premier's Bill Be-  
come Law.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, Jan. 5 (9:43 p. m.).—While the battle on the borders of Bessarabia is apparently still far from decisive, each day finds the Russians claiming the occupation of additional enemy positions, and Petrograd believes that if this process continues a short time longer, a break must come somewhere in the lines of the central powers.

The whole energy of the Russian army is being directed to making a gap between the German armies in the center and the southern Austrian forces, and the desperate Austrian attacks in the region of Kolki are designed to prevent this. The fighting must continue for a considerable time yet but upon the result will depend in a large measure the strategy of both sides, when spring comes.

Quiet On All Other Fronts.

The other fronts continue to maintain a state of comparative quiet.

For England, the attitude the labor men will take regarding conscription at a great conference to be held in London tomorrow is a matter of anxiety.

Robert Williams, leader of the Transport Workers' Federation, declared today:

"It is practically assured that the conference will affirm the rejection of conscription in any form."

Sensations in Baralong Case.

The story of the Baralong case has created a wide sensation. A considerable part of the British press is giving the story of the case, which the English fear will take a violent form.

## RUSSIANS MAY NOT OCCUPY CZERNOWITZ

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, Jan. 5 (2:06 a. m.).—Although the Russians appear to be continuing their progress, there still is no news concerning the actual Russian occupation of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, which already has changed hands four times since the war began.

The Times Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Tuesday, says in the opinion of the military critics there the approach of the Russians to the railway line running from Salschitzky to Czernowitz has greatly lessened the value of the former point for the Austrians.

"It is quite possible," the correspondent adds, "that the Russian cavalry already has cut the line, but there is no confirmation of the report that we have occupied Czernowitz which in itself is not a tempting bait for either belligerent."

## Fairbanks on Ticket.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 5.—A petition to place the name of Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president, on the primary ballot in Indiana, as a candidate for the republican nomination for president, was filed at the secretary of state's office here today.

Mr. Fairbanks probably will be the only republican presidential candidate on the ticket.

## ASQUITH'S BILL HAS HARD ROAD BEFORE PASSED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, Jan. 5 (10:40 p. m.).—If the labor unions declare against Premier Asquith's conscription bill they will place a strong obstacle in the path of its working after enactment. It is not in the path of its enactment. The miners' federation and the national union of railway men are two of the strongest labor bodies in Great Britain. The miners' federation, however, is engaged in a quarrel with the other branches of organized labor and will not be represented at the meeting of the joint labor board to discuss conscription tomorrow. If a majority of the labor bodies prove hostile to the Premier's conscription plan, the labor movement in the house of commons virtually will be compelled to follow their lead. Several hostile labor members are counting upon the strong opposition in the house of lords and consider that a deadlock between the two houses is possible. There is not likely to be any further sitting in the house of commons. John Robinson's speech left the